

APPENDIX

ABBREVIATIONS, ACRONYMS AND DEFINITIONS

Abbreviations, acronyms and definitions which follow apply for the purpose of this report.

1. ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AC&W	Aircraft Control and Warning
AIRREP	Aircraft Weather Reports (Commercial and Military)
AJTWC	Alternate Joint Typhoon Warning Center
APT	Automatic Picture Trans- mission
AWN	Automatic Weather Network
AWS	Air Weather Service
CINCPAC	Commander in Chief Pacific
CINCPACAF	Commander in Chief Pacific Air Force
CINCPACFLT	Commander in Chief U.S. Pacific Fleet
CINCUSARPAC	Commander in Chief U.S. Army Pacific
DMSP	Defense Meteorological Satellite Program
ENVPREDRSCHFAC	Environmental Prediction Research Facility
FLEWEACEN/JTWC	Fleet Weather Central/ Joint Typhoon Warning Center
NAVWEASERVCOM	Naval Weather Service Command
NESS	National Environmental Satellite Service
NOAA/NWS	National Oceanic and Atmos- pheric Administration, National Weather Service
PACOM	Pacific Command
SLP (MSLP)	Sea Level Pressure (Minimum Sea Level Pressure)
TCARC	Tropical Cyclone Aircraft Reconnaissance Coordinator
TC	Tropical Cyclone
TD	Tropical Depression
TS	Tropical Storm
TY	Typhoon
WMO	World Meteorological Organization

2. DEFINITIONS

ALTERNATE JOINT TYPHOON WARNING CENTER - The AJTWC is Detachment 17/Asian Tactical Forecast Unit, 20th Weather Squadron, Yokota, Japan operating in coordination with the Naval Weather Service Facility, Yokosuka, Japan.

CYCLONE - A closed atmospheric circulation rotating counterclockwise (clockwise) in the Northern (Southern) Hemisphere.

EXTRATROPICAL - A term used in warnings and tropical summaries to indicate that a cyclone has lost its "tropical characteristics". The term implies both poleward displacement from the tropics and the conversion of the cyclone's primary energy source from release of latent heat of condensation to baroclinic processes. The term carries no implication as to strength or size.

EYE/CENTER - Refers to the roughly circular central area of a well developed tropical cyclone usually characterized by comparatively light winds and fair weather. If more than half surrounded by wall cloud, the word "eye" is used, otherwise the area is referred to as a center.

MAXIMUM SUSTAINED WIND - Maximum surface wind speed, over water, in a cyclone averaged over a 1-minute period of time. Wind speed is subject to gusts which bring a sudden short duration (i.e., on the order of a few seconds) increase in speed. Peak gusts over water average 20 to 25 percent higher than the sustained 1-minute wind speed.

SIGNIFICANT TROPICAL CYCLONE - A tropical cyclone becomes "significant" with the issuance of the first numbered warning by the responsible warning agency.

SUSPICIOUS AREA - An area suspected of containing a developing or existing tropical cyclone.

TROPICAL CYCLONE - A synoptic scale non-frontal cyclone developing over tropical or subtropical waters, having a definite organized circulation and warm core.

TROPICAL CYCLONE AIRCRAFT RECONNAISSANCE COORDINATOR - A CINCPACAF representative designated to levy tropical cyclone aircraft weather reconnaissance requirements on reconnaissance units within a designated area of the PACOM and to function as coordinator between CINCPACAF, aircraft weather reconnaissance units, and the appropriate typhoon/hurricane warning center.

TROPICAL DEPRESSION - A tropical cyclone in which the maximum sustained surface winds are 33 knots or less.

TROPICAL DISTURBANCE - A discrete system of apparently organized convection, generally 100 to 300 miles in diameter, originating in the tropics or sub-tropics, having a non-frontal migratory character and having maintained its identity for 24 hours or more. It may or may not be associated with a detectable perturbation on the wind field. As such, it is the basic generic designation which, in successive stages of intensification, may be subsequently classified as a tropical depression, tropical storm, or typhoon.

TROPICAL STORM - A tropical cyclone with maximum sustained surface winds in the range of 34 to 63 knots, inclusive.

TYPHOON/HURRICANE - A tropical cyclone in which maximum sustained surface winds are 64 knots or greater. West of 180 degrees longitude the name TYPHOON is used and east of 180 degrees longitude the name HURRICANE is used. All descriptive references to typhoons apply equally to hurricanes.

SUPER TYPHOON - A typhoon with maximum sustained surface winds greater than or equal to 130 knots.

WALL CLOUD - An organized band of cumuliiform clouds immediately surrounding the central area of a tropical cyclone.

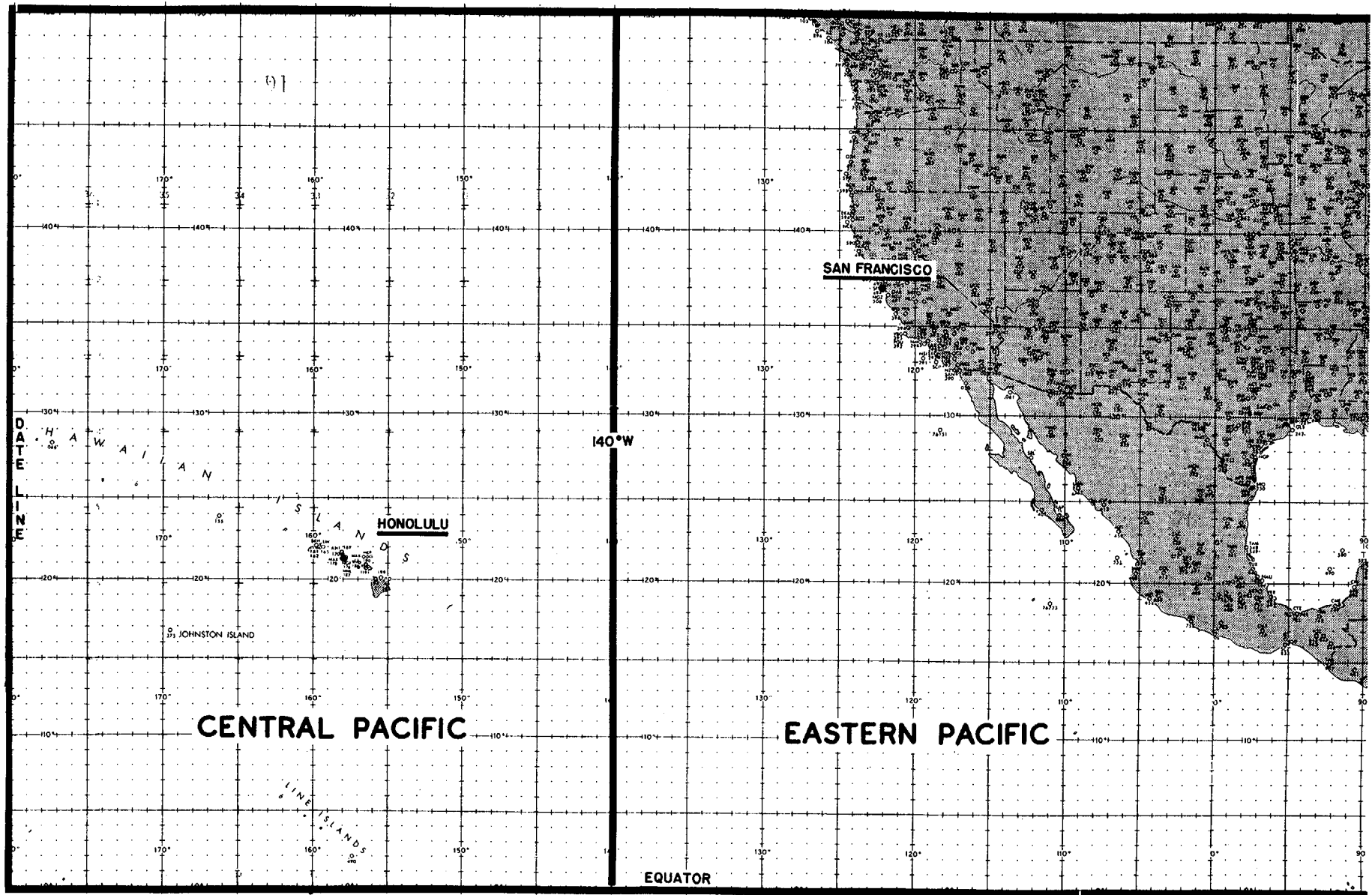
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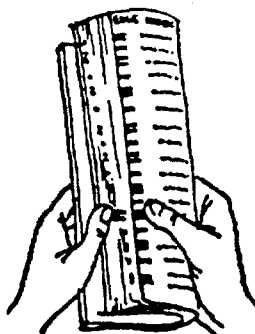
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Areas of Responsibility - Central and Eastern Pacific Hurricane Centers

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ANNEX B Bay of Bengal Tropical Cyclones

APPENDIX Abbreviations, Definitions and Distribution